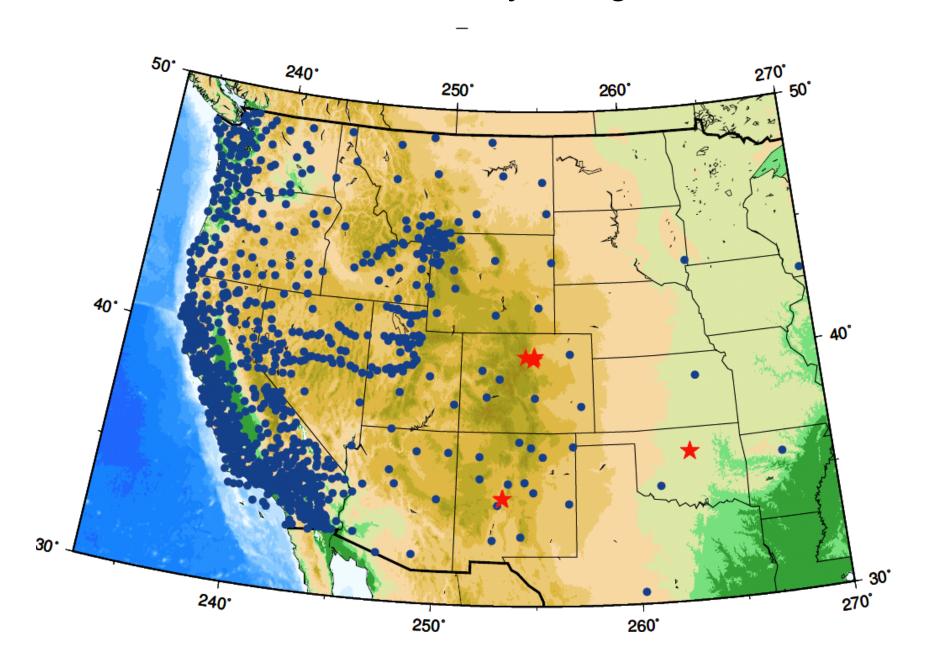


Eric Small and Kristine Larson (and others)

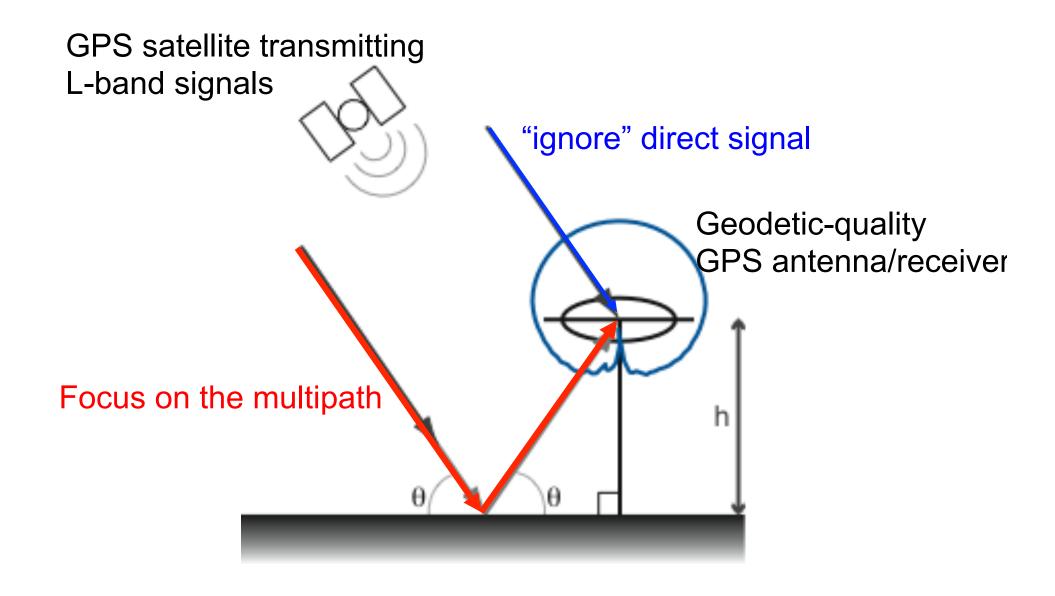
Geological Sciences and Aerospace Engineering Sciences, CU Boulder

Funding and Support: NASA, NSF, UNAVCO, LTERs, MOISST

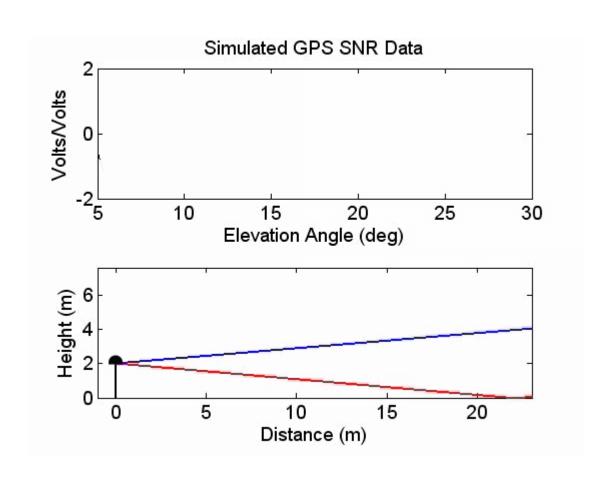
Goal: Use GPS reflections measured by PBO network to estimate terrestrial hydrologic variables



Using GPS to estimate surface soil moisture

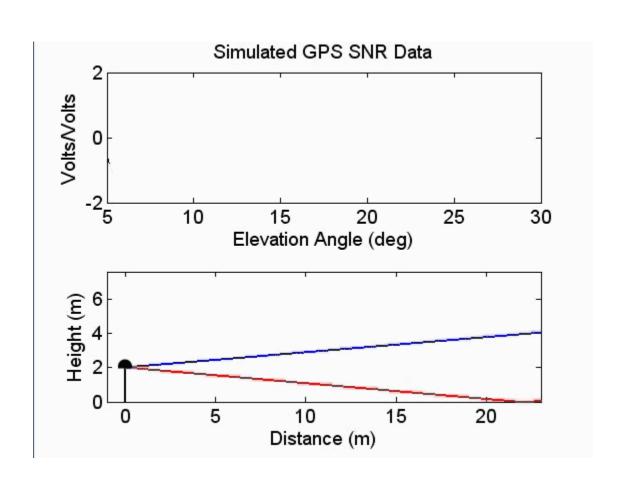


Each rising or setting GPS satellite samples a ground track → Interference pattern in SNR data



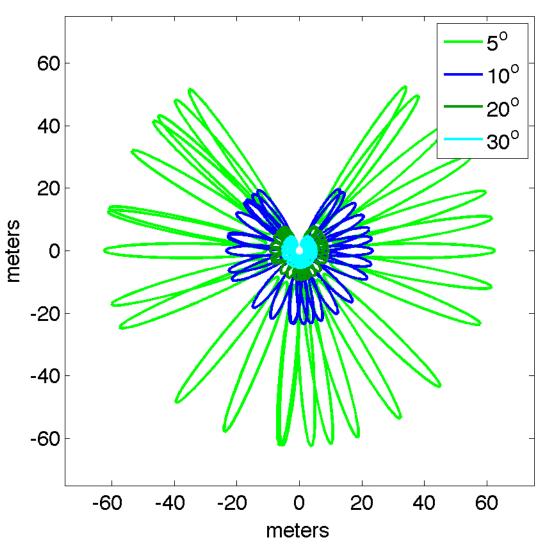


Each rising or setting GPS satellite samples a ground track → Interference pattern in SNR data

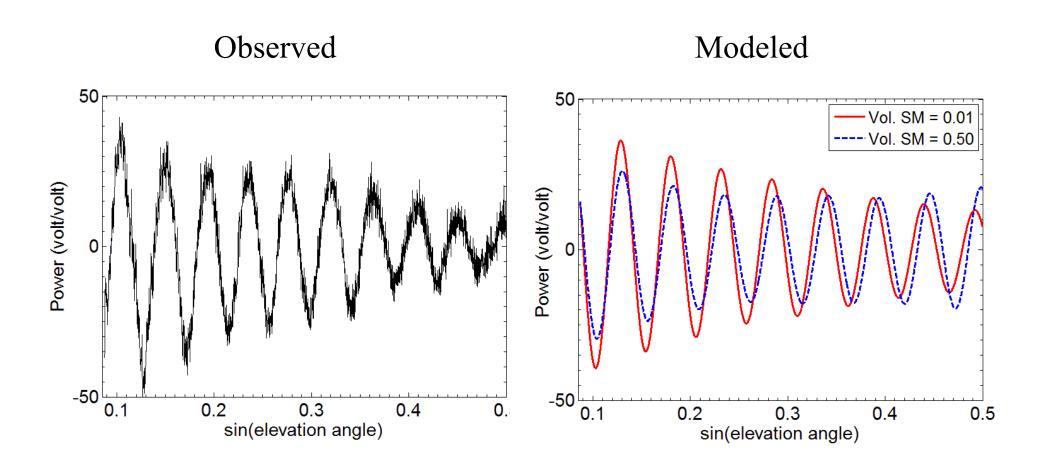


Result: 20 observations per day (maximum) Sampling area: ~1000 m²





Use interference pattern to estimate soil moisture



Phase varies linearly with surface soil moisture

Field data: 10 test sites with identical GPS and hydrology infrastructure







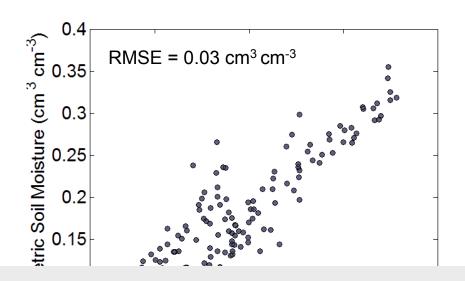






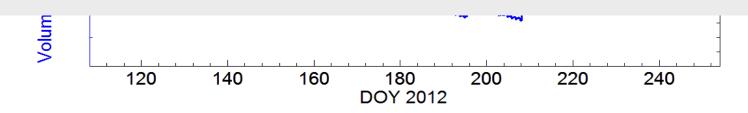
Validation:

In situ probes
Theta probe surveys



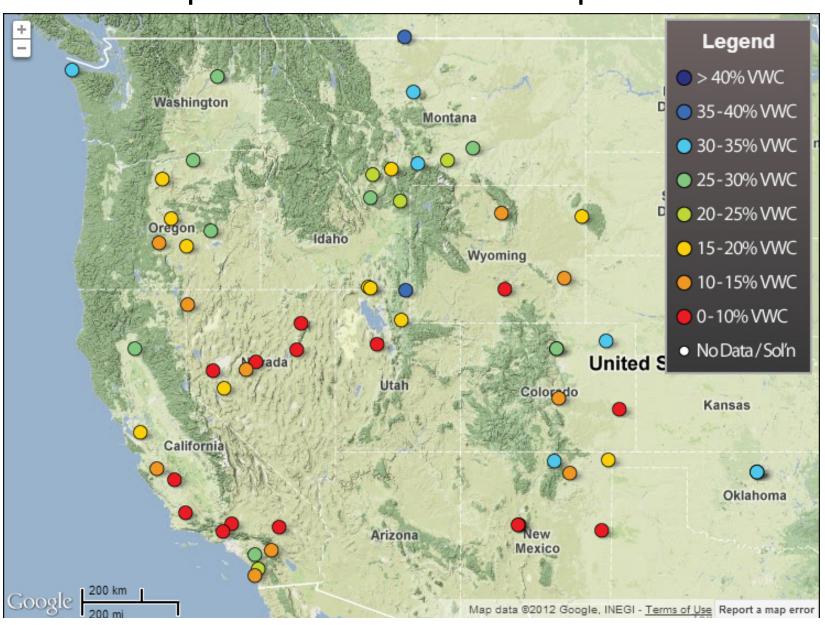
Next Steps:

- Continued validation, including PBO sites
- Include vegetation effects in algorithm
- variability between ground tracks
- Quantify errors



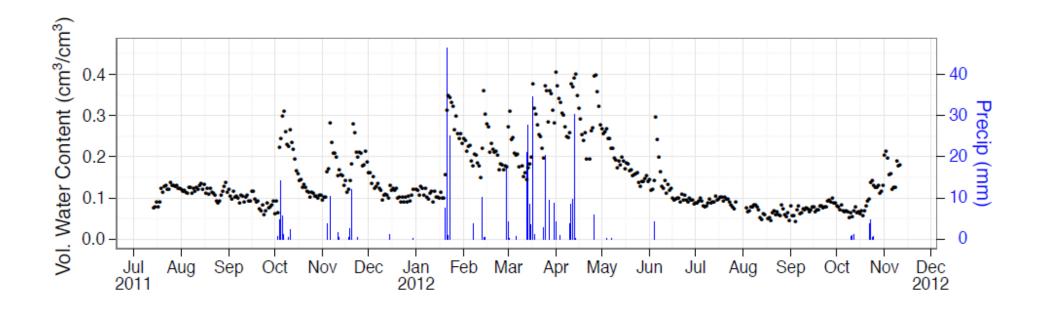
Current PBO H₂O soil moisture data

http://xenon.colorado.edu/portal



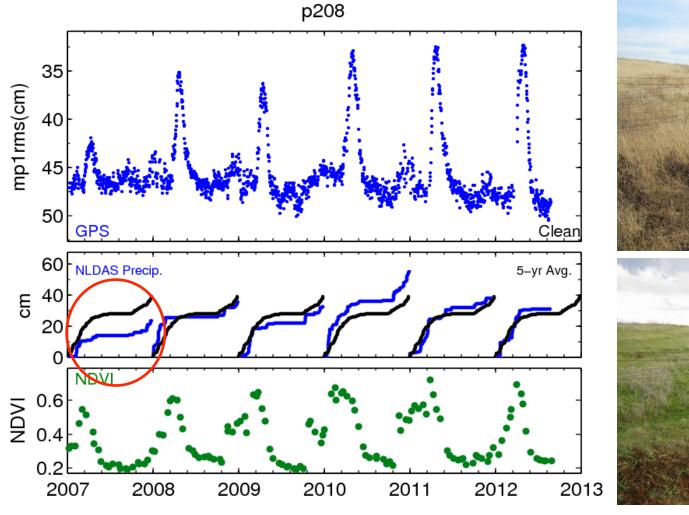
Example: P226 central California





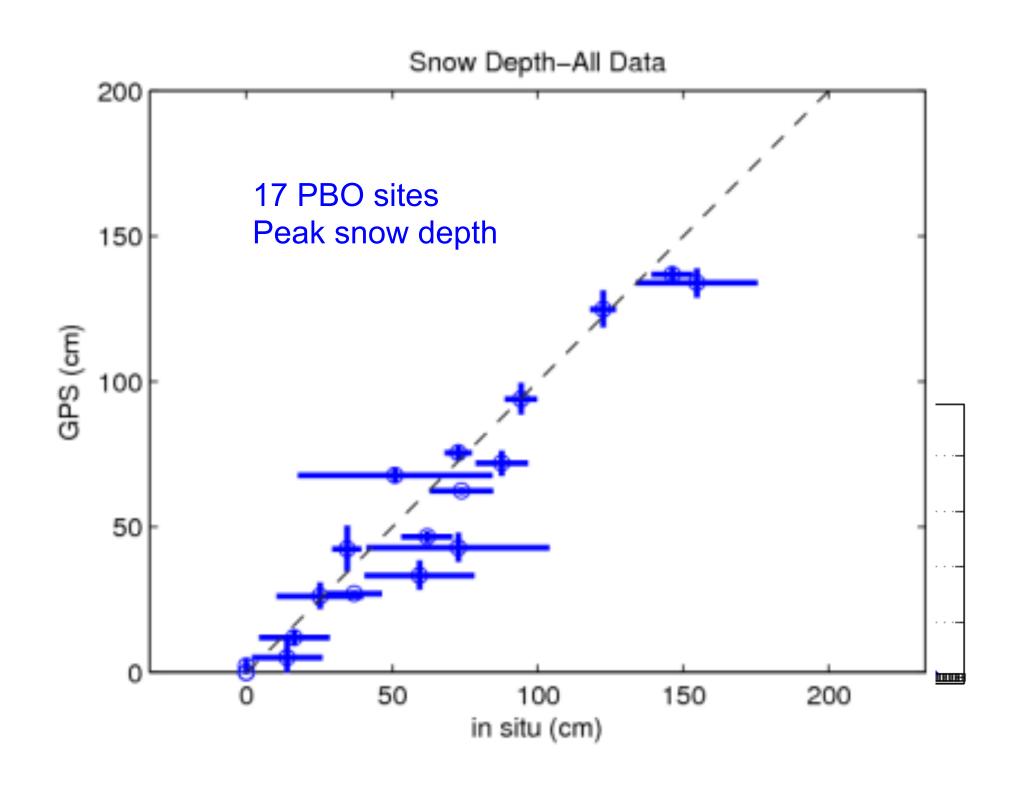
GPS soil moisture and SMAP

- · Soil moisture: intermediate scale, L-band
- Collocated snow depth and vegetation data

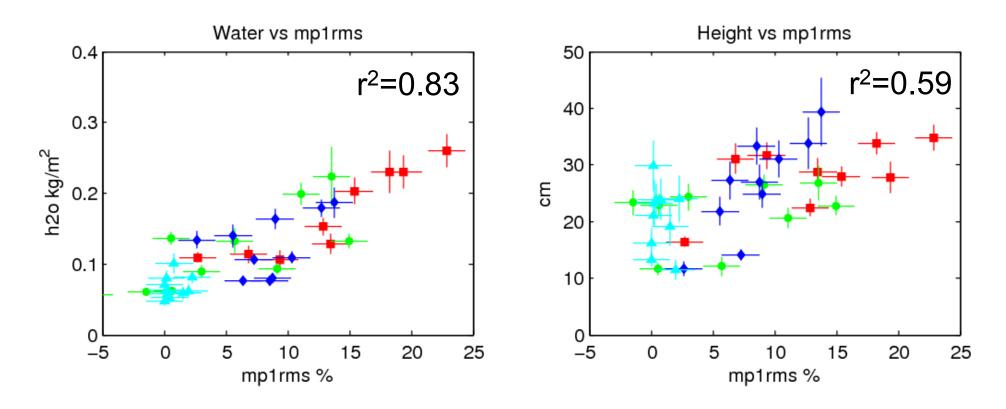








Normalized mp1rms versus field data

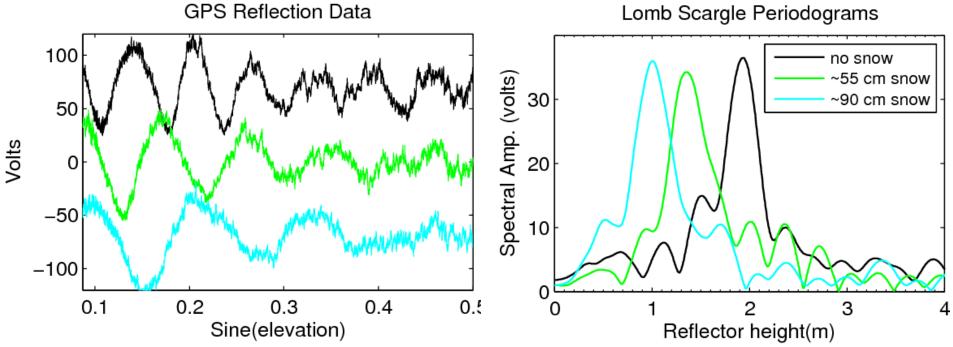


Strong correlation between vegetation water content and mp1rms.

Snow Depth

estimate reflector height from frequency of interference pattern





snow depth validation

hand measurements
SNOTEL
cameras and poles
ultrasonic range sensors

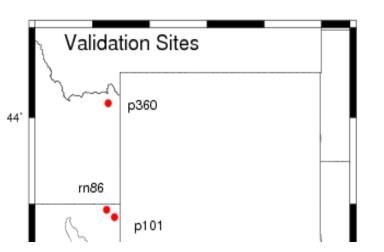
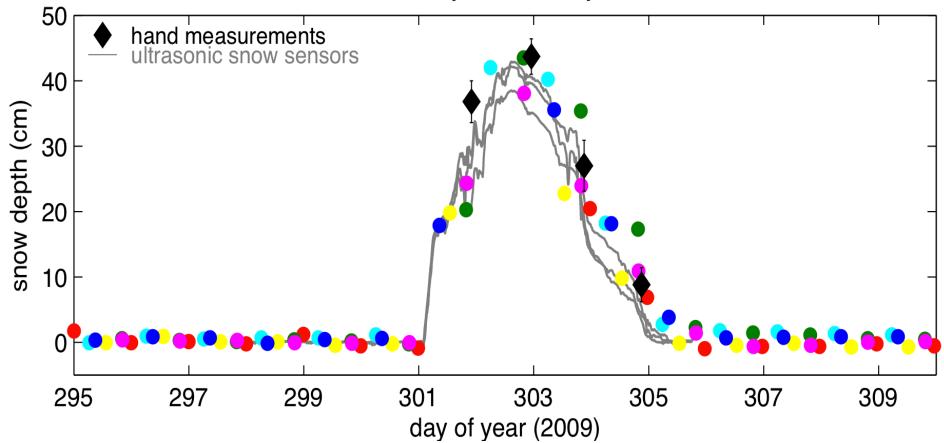
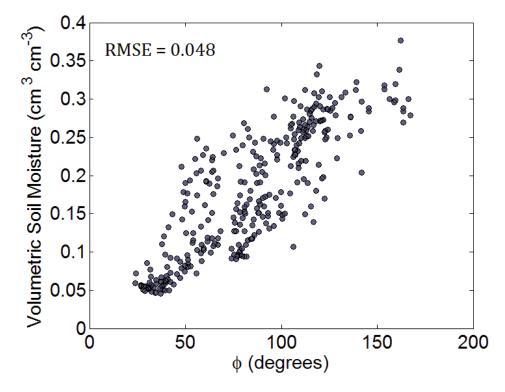


Plate Boundary Observatory Site P041



Validation:

In situ probes
Theta probe surveys



MOISST: 2011

